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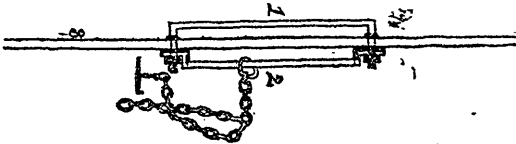
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CATTLE TIE.

Among the drawings sent us by Mr. Patton, some of which we presented in our last number, was one of a mode of fastening cattle in their stalls, adopted and recommended by him.—We promised to give a cut of it in this number, and here it is. The description which follows is that furnished by himself, and renders any additional remarks from us unnecessary. The cut, as the reader will perceive, is here placed horizontally for convenience of space.



This Fig. shows a plan of the Tie on an enlarged scale.

3 An upright standing stud forming the division between two stalls.

1 Is an iron rod with a knee at both ends, long enough to pass through the division screwed at both ends.

2. Another round iron bolt with two knees at both ends, with a hole at each to go on to the ends of No. 1, so that one nut at each end holds both fastenings. They are about two inches from the division. Upon these rods there is an iron ring which slides easily up and down as the cows move their heads.

CANADA THISTLE.

We have tried various ways of destroying the Canada thistle, and the cheapest and most effectual mode is to put the land in grass and mow it. They generally disappear the second year.

The last volume of the Transactions of the New York Ag. Society, contains a very elaborate and able prize essay by A. Stevens, on the Canada thistle, giving its history, description, habits, and various modes of destruction, and an account of numerous experiments for destroying it, and their results, showing that both success and failure have at different times and places, attended every means used for its destruction.—The author draws the following deductions:—

“From a collation of what others have done, and from the experiments above detailed, the following conclusions may be deduced.

“Whatever will effectually exclude the plant from the light and air will destroy it. This may be done by ploughing, in some soils, and in others by a close grass sod—Ploughing, if repeated frequently in soils, where the root does not descend beyond the reach of the ploughing, will, in dry seasons, always destroy the thistle, and often in moist ones. In soils which are light, deep, rich, friable, and of course permeable to the air, and are in some measure always moist, ploughing will always fail.

“Wherever a dense sod can be formed, the thistle may be destroyed by seeding. The grasses wherever they are adapted to the purpose, will be found the easiest means of destruction; although not so rapid as ploughing, hoeing, salting, or burning, where these latter are available,

“In all uplands, where the soil is of a depth admitting the root to be reached and affected in its whole extent by the plough, hoe, or salt, the thistle may be destroyed by these means, and they will be found the most rapid ones.

“In all bottom lands, where the root descends deep and the soil permits of access of air, neither the plough, hoe, fire nor salt will destroy the thistle; here the grasses should be applied and will be found the best destroyers.

“Whatever limits the thorough application of the means of destruction, will proportionally diminish success. Hence it will be found difficult in very stony grounds, ever to eradicate the thistle; the plough cannot effectually reach its roots, and such ground is rarely a good grass bearer. Salt and sheep, with the scythe, will be found best for stony grounds. In grounds filled with stumps, where the soil is rich, and will grow a dense sod, the grasses will be best, and in such the plough should not be used, as it will not effectually reach all the roots. Fences that obstruct the application of the plough or hoe should be removed.

“If it be desirable to destroy the thistle by the grasses, it will be found best to make the land rich by manure. This will force the grass, and enable it more readily by vigorous growth to kill the plant. And in the application of all remedies, care should be taken to reduce the soil by proper cultivation, to a fine tilth, that all the seeds of the thistle in the ground may germinate, and not lie dormant. The seed is very hardy, and escapes all the ordinary means of reaching the plant, except fire.

“*Precautionary advice.*—In regions infested with the Canada thistle, when new lands are to be cleared, let the under brush and rubbish be cleared out and the ground sown to grass. When the grass has well taken root, and a sod is formed, the trees may be cleared off and the thistle will not appear.

When the thistle first appears, attack it at once; it may then be easily destroyed.—If neglected it will become a formidable enemy, and time and patience and much labor will be required to subdue it.

“*Conclusion.*—If this essay shall induce even one farmer to attempt the eradication of the thistle, some good will be done by it; if it direct attention to the subject and stimulate to action, the object of the writer will be attained.”

Do NOT MIX YOUR POTATOES.—Perhaps it may not be known to every person who raises potatoes to sell, that, in the New York markets, there is one half difference in the price. This is not always owing to the superiority of one variety over another, but the fancy or preference of the buyer of his favorite kind. Some are partial to the pink eyes—some to the kidneys, while others prefer the Carter, the black, Diceman's seedlings, blue noses, lady's fingers, &c., all of which have their excellences, and when brought to market by themselves, will always be sure to find a ready sale; but when mixed one with the other, many house keepers will not buy them at all. We had many orders last spring for particular kinds of seed potatoes; and, in many instances had much trouble; in one or two cases, we were obliged to sort out the kinds wanted, in the hold of a vessel. We cannot too earnestly enjoin upon all growers of this inestimable vegetable to cultivate each variety on a separate piece of ground, or to sort them at the time of digging, which will be attended with a very little additional expense, but will well compensate them for their trouble.—*Albany Cultivator.*